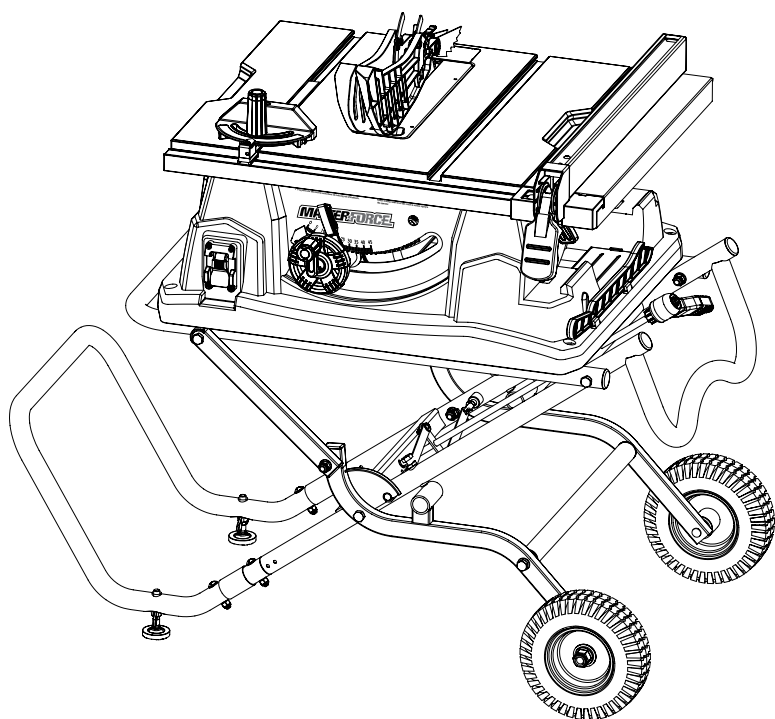




15A Jobsite Table Saw



240-0035

OPERATOR'S MANUAL




⚠ CAUTION: To Reduce The Risk Of Injury, User Must Read And Understand Operator's Manual. Save These Instructions For Future Reference.

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SAFETY SYMBOLS


Some of these following symbols may be used on this tool. Please study them and learn their meaning. Proper interpretation of these symbols will allow you to operate the tool better and safer.

Symbol	Name	Designation / Explanation
V	Volts	Voltage
A	Amperes	Current
Hz	Hertz	Frequency (cycles per second)
W	Watts	Power
~	Alternating current	Type of current
—	Direct current	Type of characteristic of current
n_0	No-load speed	Rotational speed at no load
	Class II construction	Double insulated construction
.../min	Per minute	Revolutions, strokes, surface speed orbits, etc., per minute
	Wear safety goggles	 WARNING: The operation of any power tool can result in foreign objects being thrown into your eyes, which can result in severe eye damage. Before beginning power tool operation, always wear safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields and a full-face shield when needed. We recommend a Wide Vision Safety Mask for use over eye-glasses or standard safety glasses with side shields. Always use eye protection which is marked to comply with ANSI Z87.1.

 **WARNING:** To ensure safety and reliability, all repairs should be performed by a qualified service technician.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of safety symbols is to attract your attention to possible dangers. The safety symbols and the explanations with them deserve your careful attention and understanding. The symbol warnings do not, by themselves, eliminate any danger. The instructions and warnings they give are no substitutes for proper accident prevention measures.

 **WARNING:** Be sure to read and understand all safety instructions in this manual, including all safety alert symbols such as “DANGER,” “WARNING,” and “CAUTION” before using this tool. Failure to following all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire, and/or serious personal injury.

SYMBOL MEANING



SAFETY ALERT SYMBOL: Indicates DANGER, WARNING, OR CAUTION. May be used in conjunction with other symbols or pictographs.



DANGER: Indicates an imminently hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.



WARNING: Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



CAUTION: Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE: (Without Safety Alert Symbol) Indicates a situation that may result in property damage.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS!

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

RULES FOR SAFE OPERATION


KNOW THE TOOL


To reduce the risk of injury, user must read instruction manual.

IMPORTANT

This tool should only be serviced by a qualified service technician. For more information, call the toll-free helpline: 1-866-917-4374.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES FOR BENCH TOOLS

 **WARNING:** To reduce the risk of injury, the user must read the Operator's Manual.

 **WARNING:** Read all safety warnings and instructions! Failure to follow the warnings and instructions may result in electric shock, fire and / or serious injury. Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.

- 1) **Keep guards in place and in working order.**
- 2) **Remove adjusting keys and wrenches.** Form a habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from the tool before turning it on.
- 3) **Keep work area clean.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.
- 4) **Don't use in dangerous environments.** Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations or expose them to rain. Keep the work area well lighted.
- 5) **Keep children away.** All visitors should be kept a safe distance from the work area.
- 6) **Make the workshop childproof with padlocks and master switches** or by removing starter keys.
- 7) **Don't force the tool.** It will do the job better and more safely when it is used at the rate at which it was designed to work.
- 8) **Use the right tool.** Don't force the tool or attachment to do a job that it was not designed to do.

9) **Use the proper extension cord.** Make sure that your extension cord is in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one that is heavy enough to carry the current that your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage, resulting in loss of power and overheating. Table 1 shows the correct size to use, depending on the cord length and the nameplate amperage rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

10) **Wear the proper apparel.** Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry that can get caught in moving parts. Non-slip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.

11) **Always use safety glasses.** Also use a facemask or dust mask if the cutting operation is dusty. Everyday eyeglasses only have impact-resistant lenses. They are NOT safety glasses.

12) **Secure the workpiece.** Use clamps or a vise to hold the workpiece when practical. It's safer than using your hand and it frees both hands to operate the tool.

13) **Don't overreach.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.

14) **Maintain tools with care.** Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

15) **Disconnect tools before servicing** and when changing accessories, such as blades, bits, cutters, and the like.

16) **Reduce the risk of unintentional starting.** Make sure that the switch is in the OFF position before plugging in the tool.

17) **Use recommended accessories.** Consult the Operator's Manual for recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause a risk of injury to persons.

18) **Never stand on the tool.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or contacted unintentionally.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

19) **Check damaged parts.** Before further use of the tool, any guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine whether it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, broken parts or mountings, and any other condition that may affect the operation of the tool. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.

20) **Direction of feed:** Always feed the workpiece into the blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter.

21) **Never leave the tool running while unattended.** Turn the power off. Don't leave the tool until it comes to a complete stop.

SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES

1) **Guard against kickback.** Kickback occurs when the blade stalls rapidly and the workpiece is driven back toward the operator. It can pull your hand into the blade, resulting in serious personal injury. Stay out of the blade path, and turn the switch OFF immediately if the blade binds or stalls.

2) **Use rip fence.** Always use a fence or straight edge guide when ripping.

3) **Support large panels.** To minimize the risk of blade pinching and kickback, always support large panels.

4) **Always use the blade guard, spreader, and anti-kickback pawls on all "throughsawing" operations.** Through-sawing operations are those in which the blade cuts completely through the workpiece, as in ripping or crosscutting. Keep the blade guard and the anti-kick-back pawls down, and keep the riving knife/spreader/splitter properly aligned with the saw blade.

5) **Always secure work firmly against rip fence, miter fence, or miter gauge.**

6) **Always use a push stick for ripping narrow stock.** A push stick is a device that is used to push a workpiece through the blade instead of using your hands. Size and shape can vary, but the push stick must always be narrower than the workpiece in order to prevent the push stick from contacting the saw blade. When ripping narrow stock, always use a push stick so that your hand does not come within 3" (7.6 cm) of the saw blade. Use a feather board and push blocks for all non-through cuts.

7) **Never perform any operation "freehand."** Freehand means use only your hands to support or guide the workpiece, which is dangerous. Always use either the rip fence or miter fence to position and guide the work.

8) **Never stand or have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade.**

9) **Never reach behind, over, or within 3" (7.6 cm) of the blade or cutter with either hand for any reason.**

10) **Always remove the rip fence from the saw when crosscutting.**

11) **Do not use the miter gauge and rip fence during the same operation.** Never use the rip fence as cut-off gauge when crosscutting.

12) **Never attempt to free a stalled saw blade without first turning the saw off and disconnecting the saw from the power source.**

13) **Provide adequate support to the rear and sides of the saw table for wide or long workpieces.** Use a sturdy "outrigger" support if an extension table of more than 24" (61 cm) long is attached to the saw.

14) **Avoid kickbacks (work thrown back toward you) by:**

A) Keeping the blade sharp.

B) Keeping the rip fence parallel to the saw blade.

C) Keeping the riving knife/spreader/splitter, anti-kickback pawls, and blade guard in place and operating properly.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

D) Not releasing the work before it is pushed all the way past the saw blade using a push stick.


E) Not ripping work that is twisted or warped or that does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.

15) **Avoid awkward operations and hand positions where a sudden slip could cause your hand to move into the cutting tool.**

16) **Use only recommended accessories listed in this Operator's Manual or addendums.** The use of accessories that are not listed may cause a risk of personal injury. Instructions for safe use of accessories are included with the accessory.

17) **Make sure that the work area has ample lighting to see the work, and that no obstructions will interfere with safe operation before performing any work using the table saw.**

18) **Always turn the saw off before disconnecting it to avoid accidental starting when reconnecting to the power supply.**

 **WARNING:** For your own safety, read the Operator's Manual before operating the saw.

19) **Wear eye protection.**

20) **Use the saw-blade guard and spreader for every operation for which it can be used, including all through-sawing.**

21) **Keep hands out of the line of the saw blade.**

22) **Pay particular attention to instructions for reducing the risk of kickback.**

23) **Do not perform any operation freehand.**

24) **Never reach around or over the saw blade.**

25) **Do not expose to rain or use in a damp location.**

26) **Use the saw-blade guard and spreader for every operation for which they can be used, including all through-sawing.**


27) **Keep the handle out of the line of the saw blade.**

28) **Use a push-stick when required.**

29) **Disconnect the tool and be sure the blade has come to a complete stop before servicing or adjusting.**

30) **Save these instructions.** Refer to them frequently, and use to instruct other users. If you lend someone this tool, lend them these instructions also.

31) **Protect your hearing.** Wear hearing protection during periods of extended operation. Following this rule will reduce the risk of serious personal injury.

 **WARNING:** Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals that are known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

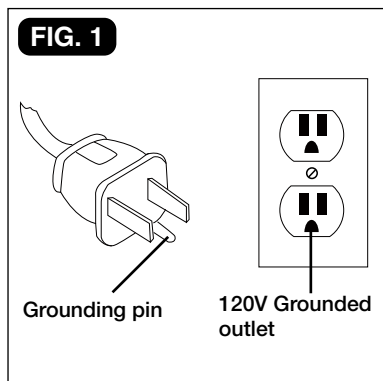
Some examples of these chemicals are:

- Lead from lead-based paints.
- Crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products.
- Arsenic and chromium from chemically treated lumber.

Your risk of exposure to these chemicals varies depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals, work in a well-ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

ELECTRICAL SAFETY (FIG.1)



Grounding instructions: In the event of a malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides the path of least resistance for electrical current in order to reduce the risk of electric shock. This tool is equipped with an electric cord that has an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

Do not modify the plug provided. If it will not fit into the outlet, have a proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician. Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in a risk of electric shock. The insulated conductor that has a green outer surface, with or without yellow stripes, is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal. Check with a qualified electrician or service technician if the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if in doubt as to whether the tool is properly grounded. Use only 3-wired extension cords that have 3-pronged grounding plugs and 3-holed receptacles that accept the tool's plug.

Repair or replace a damaged or worn cord immediately.

Permanently connected tools: This tool should be connected to a grounded metal permanent wiring system or to a system that has an equipment-grounding conductor.

GUIDELINES FOR EXTENSION CORDS

Use a proper extension cord. Make sure extension cords are in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use a cord that is heavy enough to carry the drawn current needed by the saw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage, resulting in loss of power and overheating. The table below shows the correct size to use, depending on the cord length and nameplate amperage rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

Be sure extension cords are properly wired and in good condition. Always replace a damaged extension cord or have it repaired by a qualified technician before using it. Protect extension cords from sharp objects, excessive heat, and damp or wet areas.

Use a separate electrical circuit for power tools. This circuit must not be less than #6 wire, and should be protected with a time-delayed fuse. Before connecting the tool to the power line, make sure the switch is in the OFF position and the electric current is rated the same as the current stamped on the motor's nameplate. Running at a lower voltage will damage the motor.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Recommended size of extension cords

Table 1

Amperage rating of tool (120 V circuit only)		Total length of the extension cord			
		25'	50'	100'	150'
More than	Not more than	Minimum Gauge for the extension cord (AWG)			
0	6	18	16	16	14
6	10	18	16	14	12
10	12	16	16	14	12
12	16	14	12	Not recommended	

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. **Anti-kickback pawls:** Kickback is a hazard in which the workpiece is thrown back toward the operator. The teeth on the anti-kickback pawls point away from the workpiece. If the workpiece should be pulled back toward the operator, the teeth dig into the wood to help prevent or reduce the possibility of kickback.

2. **Spreader/Riving Knife:** A metal piece, slightly thinner than the blade, that helps to keep the kerf open and helps to prevent kickback.

3. **Arbor:** The shaft on which a blade or cutting tool is mounted.

4. **Ripping or Rip Cut:** A cutting operation along the length of the workpiece.

5. **Bevel Cut:** A cutting operation made with the blade at any angle other than 90° to the table surface.

6. **Compound Cut:** A crosscut made with both a miter angle and a bevel angle.

7. **Crosscut:** A cutting or shaping operation made across the grain or width of the workpiece.

8. **Miter Cut:** A cutting operation made with the workpiece at any angle other than 90° to the blade.

9. **Dado Cut:** A non-through cut that produces a square-sided notch or trough in the workpiece (requires a special blade).

10. **Non-Through Cut:** Any cutting operation where the blade does not extend completely through the thickness of the workpiece.

11. **Through-sawing:** Any cutting operation where the blade extends completely through the thickness of the workpiece.

12. **Freehand:** Performing a cut without the workpiece being guided by a fence, miter gauge, or other aid. Never perform any cut freehand with this saw.

13. **Kickback:** A hazard that can occur when the blade binds or stalls, throwing the workpiece back toward the operator.

14. **Push Stick:** A push stick should be used for narrow ripping operations. These aids help to keep the operator's hands well away from the blade.


15. **Worktable:** Surface where the workpiece rests while performing a cutting, drilling, planning, or sanding operation.

16. **Kerf:** The material removed by the blade in a through-cut, or the slot produced by the blade in a non-through or partial cut.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

17. Bevel scale: The easy-to-read scale on the front of the table saw cabinet shows the exact blade angle.

18. Blade: For maximum performance, use of the 10" (25.4 cm) carbide-tipped combination blade provided with this saw is recommended. The blade is raised and lowered with the height-adjusting handle. Bevel angles are locked using the bevel-locking lever. Additional blade styles of the same high quality are available for specific operations, such as ripping.

 **WARNING:** Do not use blades rated less than the speed of this tool. Failure to heed this warning could result in personal injury.

19. Blade guard: Always keep the guard down over the blade for through-sawing cuts.

20. Bevel-locking lever: Located under the worktable surface on the front of the cabinet, this lever locks the angle setting of the blade.

21. Height-adjusting handle: Located on the front of the cabinet, this knob is used to lower and raise the blade for adjustments or blade replacement.

22. Bevel-adjusting hand wheel: Located on the front of the cabinet, the hand wheel makes adjusting for bevel angles easy.

23. Fence-locking lever: The lever on the front of the rip fence releases the rip fence or locks it in place.

24. Miter gauge: This miter gauge aligns the wood for a crosscut. The easy-to-read indicator shows the exact angle for a miter cut, with positive stops at 0° and 45°.

25. Miter gauge grooves: The miter gauge rides in these grooves on either side of the blade.

26. Rip fence: A sturdy metal fence that guides the workpiece, and is secured with the locking lever.

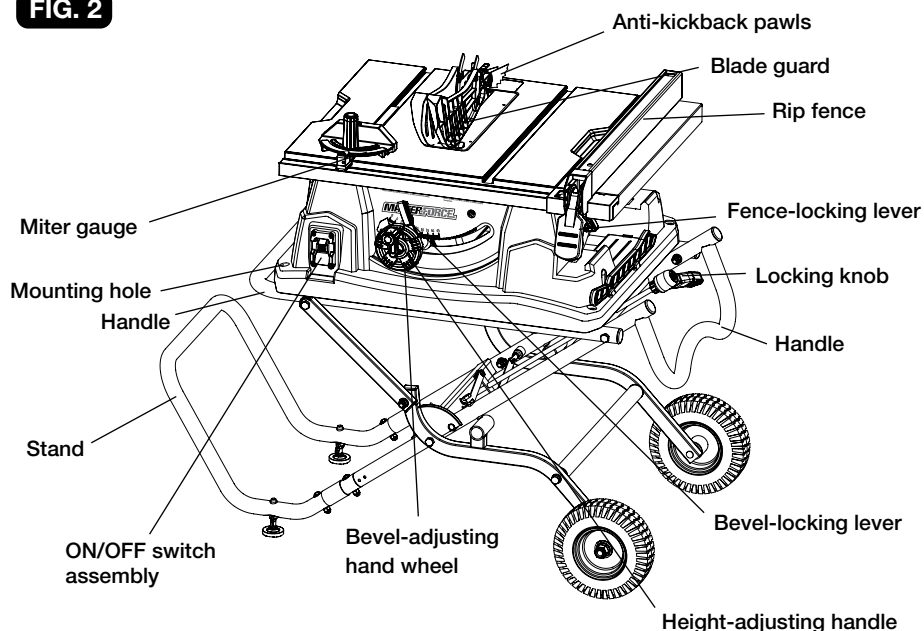
27. Scale: Located on the front rail, the easy-to-read scale provides precise measurements for rip cuts.

28. Sliding table extension: Located on the right side of the saw table, this extension table gives the operator additional support when cutting wide workpieces.

29. On/Off switch assembly: This saw has an easy access switch. To lock the switch in the OFF position, remove the yellow switch key from the switch. Place the key in a location that is inaccessible to children and others who are not qualified to use the tool.

OVERVIEW

FIG. 2



SPECIFICATIONS

Motor	120 V, 60 Hz, 15 A
Rated speed	4000 RPM
Wheel Diameter	10"
Depth of cut at 0°	3 1/4"
Depth of cut at 45°	2 1/4"
Ripping Capacity	25" right, 9" left
Tabletop with extension	34" x 21 1/2"
Tabletop without extension	27" x 21 1/2"
Weight without stand	50lbs. 2oz. (22.8kg)
Stand	
Height	22 7/8" (58.1cm)
Weight	30lbs. 7oz. (13.8kg)

ASSEMBLY

CONTENTS

Blade guard	1 pc
Anti-kickback pawls	1 pc
Miter gauge	1 pc
Rip fence	1 pc
Push stick	1 pc
Blade wrench	1 pc
Dado throat insert	1 pc
Hex key (15/64" (6mm)	1 pc
Hex key (3/16" (5mm)	1 pc
Hex key (5/32" (4mm)	1 pc
Bolts	4 pcs
Nuts	4 pcs
Washer	8 pcs

UNPACKING

This product requires assembly.

1. Carefully lift the saw from the carton and place it on a level work surface.
2. Inspect the tool carefully to make sure that no breakage or damage occurred during shipping.
3. Do not discard the packing material until you have carefully inspected and satisfactorily operated the tool.
4. The saw is factory set for accurate cutting. After assembling it, check for accuracy. If shipping has influenced the settings, refer to specific procedures explained in this Operator's Manual.
5. If any parts are damaged or missing, please call 1-800-689-9928 for assistance.

If any parts are damaged or missing, do not operate this tool until the parts are replaced.

WARNING: If any parts are damaged or missing, do not operate this tool until the parts are replaced. Failure to heed this warning could result in serious personal injury.

WARNING: Do not attempt to modify this tool or create accessories not recommended for use with this tool. Any such alteration or modification is misuse, and could result in a hazardous condition leading to possible serious personal injury.

WARNING: Do not connect to the power supply until assembly is complete. Failure to comply could result in accidental starting and possible serious personal injury.

WARNING: Never stand directly in line with the blade or allow hands to come within 3" (7.6 cm) of the blade. Do not reach over or across the blade. Failure to heed this warning can result in serious personal injury.

WARNING: To avoid serious personal injury, always make sure the table saw is securely mounted to a workbench or an approved leg stand. NEVER operate the saw on the floor.

STAND SET-UP

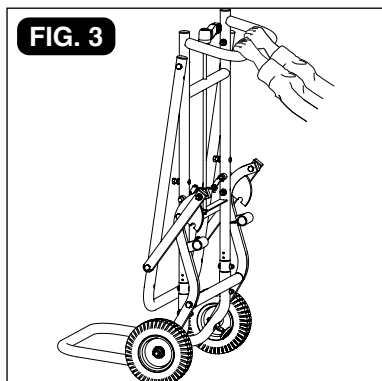
The saw can be used for cutting operations using the stand.

ASSEMBLY

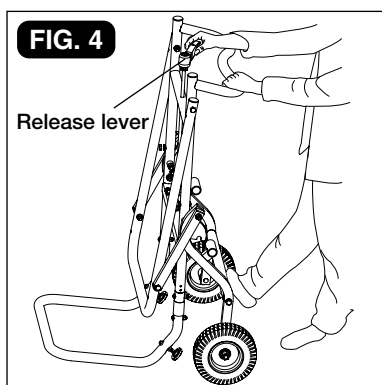
OPEN THE STAND (FIG. 3, 4, 5)

Keep body clear of hinge points when opening or closing the stand.

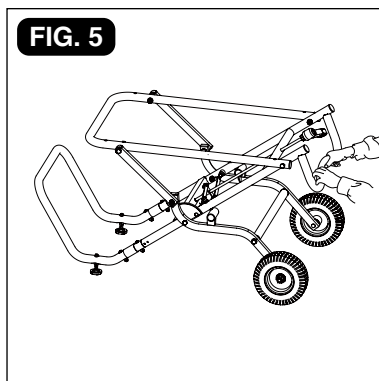
1. Place the stand upright on floor in front of you.



2. With one hand on the handle and one foot on the kick bar, use your foot to move the kick bar back slightly and rotate the release lever to disengage the locking pins (Fig. 4).

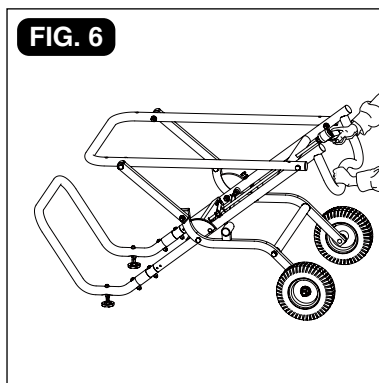


3. With both hands on the handle, pull back and push down on the handle, and lower the stand until you hear “click”, which indicates that the stand is locked in position.



CLOSE THE STAND (FIG. 6-7)

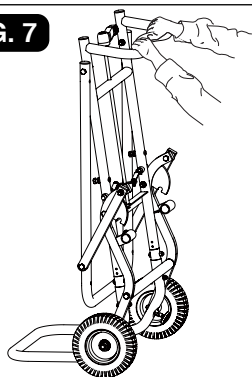
1. Rotate the release lever clockwise with one hand to clear the locking pins, keep the locking pin released, and pull up the handle slightly with another hand (Fig. 6).



2. With both hands on the handle, pull up and push the stand forward until it locks in the upright position; you will hear a “click” when the stand is locked in position (Fig. 7).

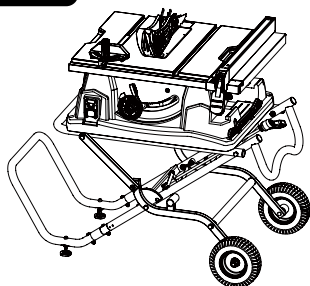
ASSEMBLY

FIG. 7



**MOUNTING THE SAW TO THE
STAND (FIG. 8)**

FIG. 8



When using the table saw on the stand provided, the table saw must be securely mounted to the stand before use. Four bolt holes have been provided in the saw's base for this purpose. Each of the four mounting holes should be bolted securely to the stand using the 5/16" (8 mm) carriage bolts, washers, and nuts (included). Tighten all four bolts securely.

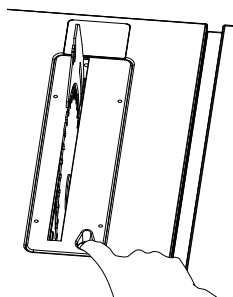
⚠ WARNING: Carefully check the stand after mounting to make sure that no movement can occur during use.

STORAGE OF ACCESSORIES

The table saw has two convenient storage areas specifically designed for accessories: the miter gauge, wrench, and anti-kickback pawls. Store the accessories securely when they are not in use.

REMOVING/REPLACING THE THROAT PLATE (FIG. 9)

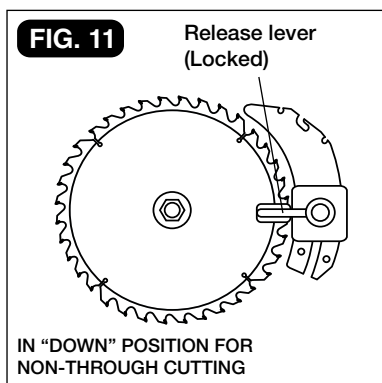
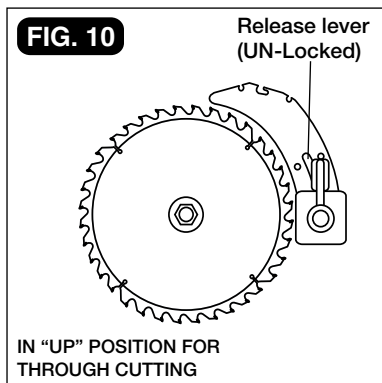
FIG. 9



1. Unplug the saw.
2. Lower the blade by turning the height-adjusting handle counter-clockwise.
3. To remove the throat plate, place your index finger in the hole and lift the front end, then pull the throat plate out toward the front of the saw.
4. To reinstall the throat plate, slip the tab into the slot at the back of the saw and push down to secure it in place.

ASSEMBLY

SPREADER/RIVING KNIFE POSITIONS (FIG. 10-11)



This saw is shipped with the spreader/riving knife placed in the non-through cutting or "down" position (riving knife position).

NOTICE: The spreader/riving knife must be placed in the through-cutting or "up" position (spreader position) for all other cutting operations.

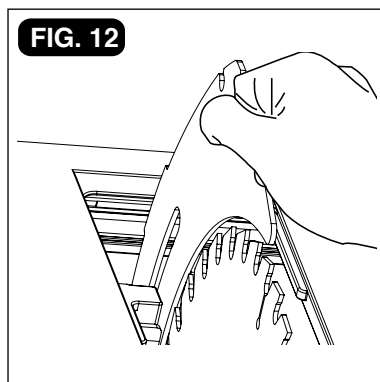
To place the spreader/riving knife in the spreader position ("up" position) for all through-cutting:

1. Unplug the saw.
2. Remove the throat plate by placing your index finger in the hole and lifting the front end, then pull the throat plate out toward the front of the saw (Fig. 9).

3. Raise the saw blade as high as it will go by turning the height-adjusting handle clockwise and set the blade perpendicular to the table.
4. Unlock the release lever by pivoting it to the vertical position (see Fig. 10).
5. Pull the riving knife toward the release lever to disengage it from the slots.
6. Grasp the spreader, and pull it up until the internal slots engage and the spreader is above the saw blade.
7. Lock the release lever by pushing it to the horizontal position (Fig. 11).
8. Reinstall the throat plate.

NOTICE: When raising the spreader, exert a small amount of force from the left side. To place the spreader/riving knife in the riving knife position ("down" position) for all non-through cutting:

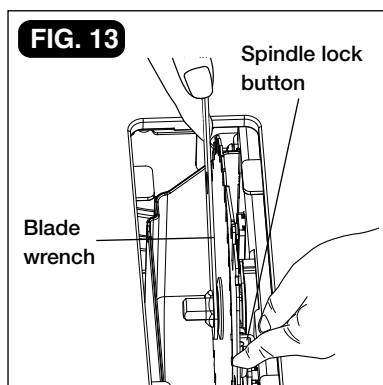
1. Unplug the saw.
2. Remove the throat plate by placing your index finger in the hole and lifting the front end, then pull the throat plate out toward the front of the saw (Fig. 9).
3. Raise the saw blade as high as it will go by turning the height-adjusting handle clockwise and set the blade perpendicular to the table.
4. Unlock the release lever by pivoting it to the vertical position (see Fig. 12).
5. Pull the riving knife toward the release lever to disengage it from the slots.



ASSEMBLY

6. Push the rising knife down until the internal slots engage and the spreader is below the saw blade.
7. Reinstall the throat plate.

CHECKING SAW BLADE INSTALLATION (FIG. 13)



To work properly, the saw blade teeth must point down toward the front of the saw. Failure to heed this warning could cause damage to the saw blade, the saw, or the workpiece.

NOTICE: The arbor shaft has right-hand threads.

1. Unplug the saw.
2. Remove the blade wrenches from storage area by unscrewing the knob that locks the blade wrench in place.
3. Lower the saw blade and remove the throat plate by placing your index finger in the hole and lifting the front end, then pull the throat plate out toward the front of the saw (Fig. 9).
4. Make sure that the bevel-locking lever is securely tightened. Raise the saw blade to its full height by turning the height-adjusting handle clockwise.

To loosen the blade:

1. Unplug the saw.
2. Locate and remove the blade wrench from the storage area.
3. Depress the spindle-lock button, insert the wrench over the hex nut, and move it back and forth until you feel the spindle-lock button lock the blade in position.
4. With the spindle-lock button firmly depressed, pull the blade wrench toward the front of the machine.

To tighten the blade:

1. Unplug the saw.
2. Depress the spindle-lock button, insert the blade wrench over the hex nut, and move it back and forth until you feel the spindle-lock button lock the blade in position.
3. With the spindle-lock button firmly depressed, pull the blade wrench toward the back of the machine. Make sure that the blade nut is securely tightened. Do not over tighten. Check all clearances for free blade rotation.

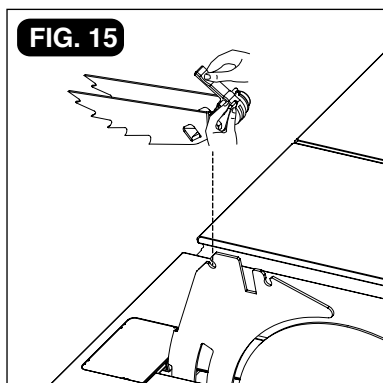
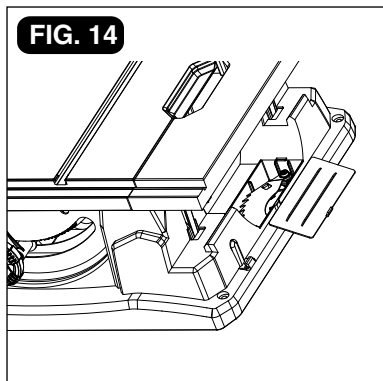
ASSEMBLY

INSTALLING THE ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS AND BLADE GUARD ASSEMBLY (FIG. 14-17)

NOTICE: The anti-kickback pawls should only be installed for through cuts.

1. Unplug the saw.
2. Raise the saw blade to its highest position. (See **CHANGING BLADE DEPTH.**)
3. Place spreader/riving knife in the “up” position (see instructions on page 15 and Fig. 10).

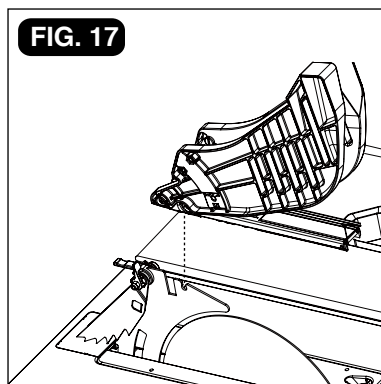
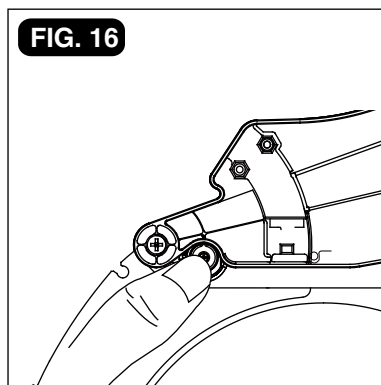
To install the anti-kickback pawls:



1. Unplug the saw.

2. Locate the anti-kickback pawls in the storage compartment on the right side of the table saw housing (Fig. 14).
3. Holding the anti-kickback pawls lever with both hands, pivot the left lever forward to unlock the pawls.
4. Align the slot in the pawls over the rear hole in the spreader/riving knife.
5. Push the pawls down to snap them into the slot and then pivot the left lever backward.

To install the blade guard:



1. Unplug the saw.
2. Lift each guard barrier to its “up” locked position: Note that the “up” position is not the same for each guard barrier.

ASSEMBLY

3. Press and hold the yellow button on the right side of the blade guard.
4. Lower the back of the guard into the front hole of the spreader/riving knife, and push the guard down horizontally until it is fully engaged.
5. Release the button to lock the guard in place.

CAUTION: Lift the anti-kickback pawls and guard up to verify that they are locked securely.

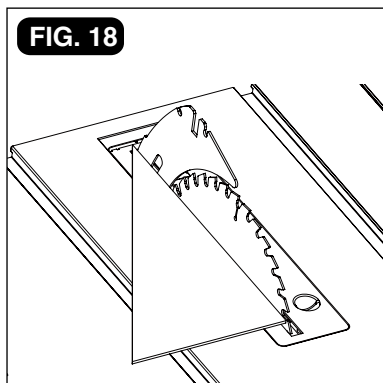
CHECKING AND ALIGNING THE SPREADER/RIVING KNIFE AND SAW BLADE (FIG. 18-19)

NOTICE: Only install the spreader/riving knife for through cuts.

If the spreader/riving knife is out of alignment with the saw blade, adjustment is needed.

NOTICE: The spreader/riving knife alignment can be adjusted for different blade widths.

To check the alignment of the spreader/riving knife:

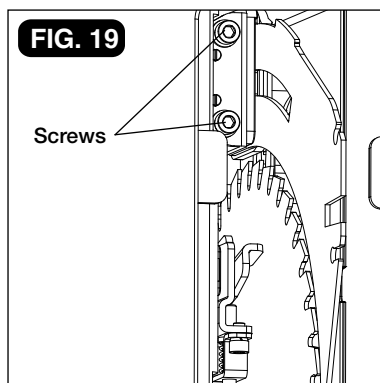


1. Unplug the saw.
2. Turn the height-adjusting handle clockwise to raise the saw blade as high as it will go. Remove the anti-kickback pawls and place a framing square or straight edge against both the saw blade and the spreader (Fig. 18).

NOTICE: Place the framing square between the carbide teeth, and measure from the blade. This step will ensure that the framing square is square against the blade from the front to the back of the blade.

3. The saw blade and spreader/riving knife are aligned when the framing square contacts the blade and the spreader/riving knife evenly with no gaps.

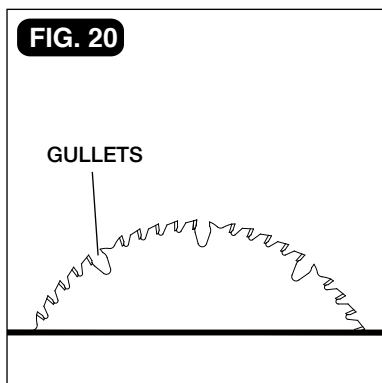
To adjust:



1. Unplug the saw.
2. Loosen the screws that hold the mounting bracket with the 3/16" (5 mm) hex key (included) (Fig. 19).
3. Reposition the blade guard assembly to the left or right, as required, to align the spreader/riving knife with the saw blade.
4. Once properly aligned, retighten the screws securely.

ASSEMBLY

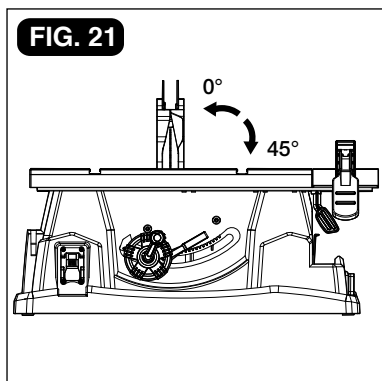
CHANGING THE BLADE DEPTH (FIG. 20)



The saw blade depth should be set so that the outer points of the saw blade are higher than the workpiece by approximately 1/8" (3.2 mm) to 1/4" (6.4 mm), but the lowest points (gullets) are below the top surface.

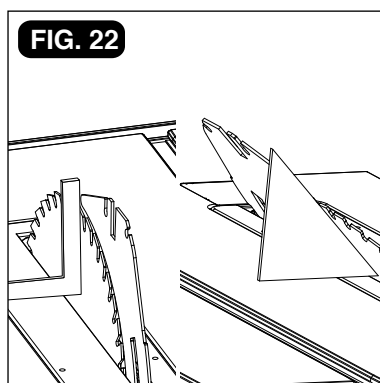
1. Unplug the saw.
2. Push the bevel-locking lever to tighten it securely.
3. Raise the blade by turning the height-adjusting handle clockwise, or lower it by turning the handle counter-clockwise.

CHANGING THE BLADE ANGLE (FIG. 21)



1. Unplug the saw.
2. Loosen the bevel control by pulling the bevel-locking lever out.
3. To adjust the bevel angle, turn the hand wheel counter-clockwise to increase the angle of the blade (bringing it closer to 45°); turn the hand wheel clockwise to decrease the angle (bringing the blade closer to 90°).
4. To lock, tighten the bevel control by pushing the bevel-locking lever.

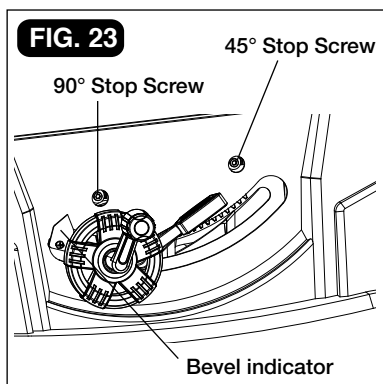
ADJUSTING THE BEVEL STOPS (FIG. 22-23)



1. Unplug the saw.
2. Using a square, set the blade to exactly 0°.
3. If the blade stops bevelling before it gets to 0°, loosen the stop set screw (located under the left miter guide slot) with the 5/32" (4 mm) hex key (included), and then adjust it to 0°.
4. With the blade set at 0°, slowly turn the zero-stop screw until you feel resistance. Bevel the blade away from 0° a little, and then back to the stop.
5. Re-measure the angle, and repeat the stop adjustment as necessary until the blade stops at 0°.
6. Set the 45° stop the same way. The set screw for the 45° stop is located under the right miter guide slot.

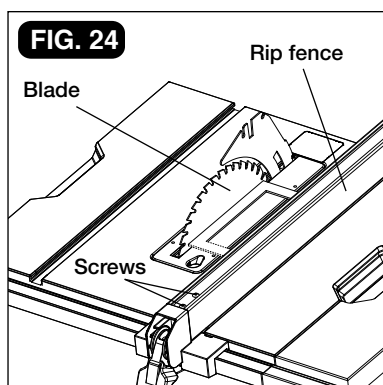
ASSEMBLY

ADJUSTING THE BEVEL INDICATOR (FIG. 23)



If the bevel indicator is not at 0° when the saw blade is at 90°, adjust the indicator by loosening the screw with the 5/32" (4 mm) hex key (included) and setting it to 0° on the bevel scale. Retighten the screw.

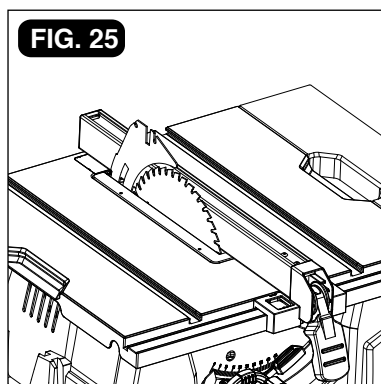
CHECKING THE ALIGNMENT OF THE RIP FENCE TO THE BLADE (FIG. 24)



1. Unplug the saw.
2. Remove the blade guard assembly.
3. Raise the locking lever to allow the rip fence to be moved.

4. Place the framing square beside the blade, and move the rip fence up to the square. Note the measurement on the rip scale.
5. Move the fence back, and rotate the framing square 180° to check the other side.
6. If the two measurements are not the same, loosen the two screws on the fence using a Phillips screwdriver (not included), and then align it.
7. Retighten the two screws.
8. Make two or three test cuts using scrap wood. If the cuts are not true, repeat the process.

SETTING THE RIP FENCE SCALE INDICATOR TO THE BLADE (FIG. 25)

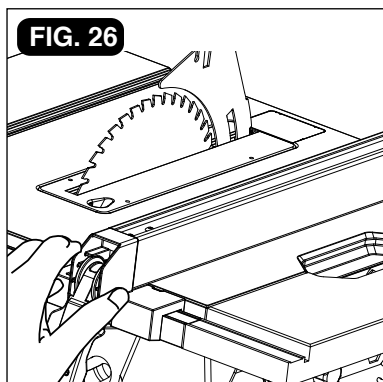


Begin with the blade at 0° angle (straight up).

1. Unplug the saw.
2. Loosen the rip fence by lifting the locking lever.
3. Place the rip fence on the saw table so that it lightly touches the right side of the saw blade. Lock the rip fence in place.
4. Loosen the screw using a Phillips screwdriver (not included) and adjust the indicator so that the red line is located over the "0" line on the front rail of the right-hand rip scale. Retighten the screw.

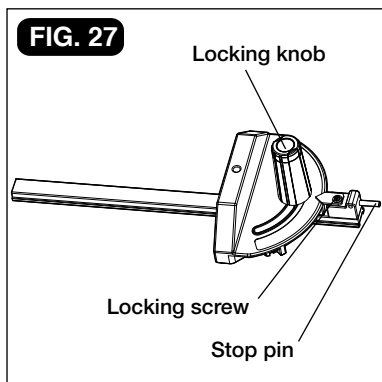
ASSEMBLY

USING THE RIP FENCE (FIG. 26)



1. Unplug the saw.
2. Place the front lip of the rip fence on the front of the saw table and push it slightly toward the back of the unit.
3. Lower the back end of the rip fence onto the guide surfaces of the rear rail.
4. Push the locking lever down to automatically align and secure the fence.

USING THE MITER GAUGE (FIG. 27)



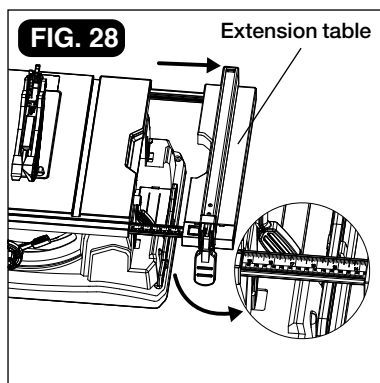
The miter gauge provides greater accuracy in angled cuts. For very close tolerances, test cuts are recommended. There are two miter gauge channels, one on either side of the blade. When making a 90° crosscut, use either miter gauge channel. When making a bevel crosscut (the blade tilted in relation to the table), the miter gauge should be located in the slot on the right so that the blade is tilted away from the miter gauge and away from your hands. The miter gauge can be turned 60° to the right or left. Positive stops at 0° and 45° can be located with the stop pin.

1. Loosen the locking knob and pull out the stop pin.
2. With the miter gauge in the miter gauge slot, rotate the gauge until the desired angle is reached on the scale.
3. Retighten the locking knob and push the stop pin in.

To check the angle indicator:

Loosen the locking knob and place a 90° square against the miter gauge rod and the miter gauge base to verify that the angle indicator is at 0°. If it is not, loosen the locking screw on the rod using a Phillips screwdriver (not included) to adjust the angle indicator to 0°, and then retighten the locking screw.

USING THE SLIDING EXTENSION TABLE (FIG. 28)



ASSEMBLY

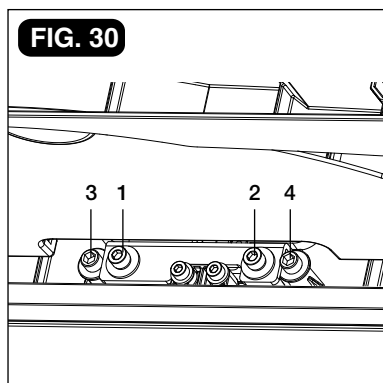
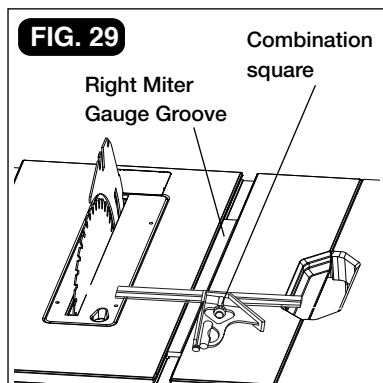
Increase the length of the saw table by using the extension table.

1. Set the rip fence to 13-3/4" (35 cm).
2. Push the extension-table locking lever toward the back to unlock the lever.
3. Slide the extension table to the desired width.

NOTICE: Use the scale on the extension rail when a specific width is desired.

4. Once the extension table is set to the desired width, re lock the lever by pulling the lever forward.

ALIGNING THE BLADE TO THE MITER GAUGE GROOVE (FIG. 29-30)



WARNING: The blade must be square so that the wood does not bind, resulting in kickback. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury.

Do not loosen any screws for this adjustment until you have checked with a square and made test cuts to be sure adjustments are necessary. When the screws are loosened, these items must be reset.

1. Unplug the saw.
2. Turn the height-adjusting handle to raise the blade all the way.
3. Place a mark beside one of the blade teeth at the front of the blade. Place the body of a combination square against the miter gauge groove, and measure the distance from the blade tooth to the right miter gauge groove, as shown in Fig. 29.
4. Turn the blade so that the marked tooth is at the back.
5. Move the combination square to the rear, and measure the distance from the blade tooth to the right miter gauge groove again. If the distances are the same, the blade and the miter gauge groove are parallel.


If the distances are different:

1. Unplug the saw. Locate the adjusting mechanism.


NOTICE: The adjusting bolts are located under the saw table at the back of the saw.


2. Loosen the adjusting bolts (1) and (2) using the 3/16" (5 mm) hex key (included)
3. Turn the adjusting eccentric bolt (3) and (4) left or right with the 15/64" (6 mm) hex key (included) until the blade is square.
4. Securely retighten the adjusting bolts (1) and (2).


OPERATION


 **WARNING:** Do not allow familiarity with a tool to make you careless.

Remember that a fraction of a second of carelessness is sufficient to cause serious injury.

 **WARNING:** Always wear safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields when operating power tools. Failure to do so could result in objects being thrown into your eyes, resulting in possible serious injury.

 **WARNING:** Do not use any attachments or accessories that are not recommended by the manufacturer of this tool. The use of attachments or accessories that are not recommended can result in serious personal injury.

 **WARNING:** Although many of the illustrations in this Operator's Manual are shown with the blade guard removed for clarity, do not operate the saw without the blade guard unless specifically instructed to do so.

 **WARNING:** The table saw must be mounted to a firm, supporting, waist-high surface, such as a workbench or leg stand. Many illustrations in this Operator's Manual are shown with the saw unmounted for clarity.

APPLICATIONS

You can use this tool for the purposes listed below:

1. Straight-line cutting operations, such as crosscutting, ripping, mitering, beveling, and compound cutting.
2. Dado or molding cuts with optional accessories.

NOTICE: This table saw is designed to cut wood and wood composition products only.

BASIC OPERATION OF THE TABLE SAW

The 3-pronged plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in compliance with all local codes and ordinances. Improper connection of the equipment can result in electric shock. Check with an electrician or service technician if you are unsure about proper grounding. Do not alter the plug. If it will not fit into the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

CAUSES OF KICKBACK

Kickback can occur when the blade stalls or binds, causing the workpiece to be kicked back toward the operator with great force and speed. If your hands are near the saw blade, they may be jerked loose from the workpiece and come into contact with the blade. Obviously, kickback can cause serious injury, and it is well worth using precautions to avoid the risks.

Kickback can be caused by any action that pinches the blade in the wood, such as the following:

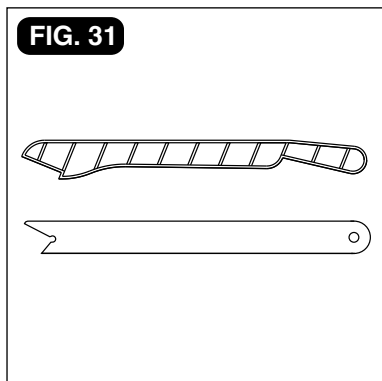
- Making a cut with incorrect blade depth.
- Sawing into knots or nails in the work piece.
- Twisting the wood while making a cut.
- Failing to support the workpiece.
- Forcing a cut.
- Cutting warped or wet lumber.
- Using the wrong blade for the type of cut.
- Not following correct operating procedures.
- Misusing the saw.
- Failing to use the anti-kickback pawls.
- Cutting with a dull, gummed-up, or improperly set blade.

OPERATION

AVOIDING KICKBACK

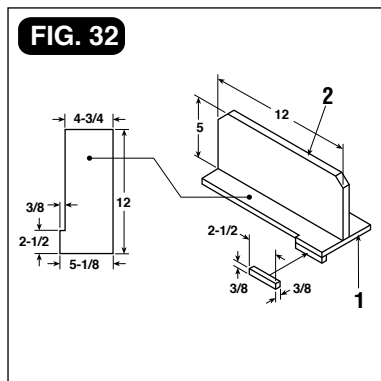
1. Always use the correct blade depth setting. The top of the blade teeth should clear the workpiece by 1/8" (3.2 mm) to 1/4" (6.4 mm).
2. Inspect the workpiece for knots or nails before beginning a cut. Knock out any loose knots with a hammer. Never saw into a loose knot or nail.
3. Always use the rip fence when rip cutting and the miter gauge when crosscutting. This helps to prevent twisting the wood in the cut.
4. Always use clean, sharp, and properly set blades. Never make cuts with dull blades.
5. To avoid pinching the blade, support the work properly before beginning a cut.
6. When making a cut, use steady, even pressure. Never force cuts.
7. Do not cut wet or warped lumber.
8. Always hold the workpiece firmly with both hands or with push sticks. Keep your body in a balanced position to be ready to resist kickback should it occur. Never stand directly in line with the blade.
9. Use the right type of blade for the cut being made.

PUSH STICK AND PUSH BLOCK (Fig. 31)



Push sticks are devices used for safely pushing a workpiece through the blade instead of using your hands. They can be made from scrap wood in various sizes and shapes to be used in a specific project. The stick must be narrower than the workpiece, with a 90° notch in one end and shaped for a grip on the other end. A push block has a handle fastened with recessed screws from the underside. Be sure the screws are recessed. Use it on non-through cuts.

HOW TO MAKE A PUSH BLOCK (FIG. 32)



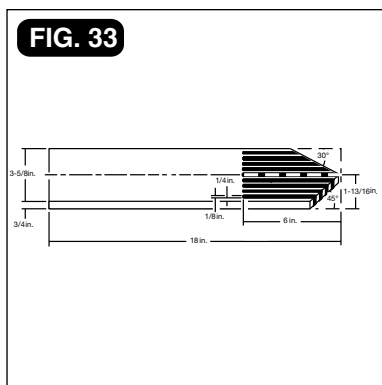
Make a push block using pieces of 3/8" (9.5 mm) plywood (1) and 3/4" (19 mm) hardwood (2). Position the handle in the center of the plywood, and fasten them together with glue and wood screws. Use a push stick whenever the fence is 2" (5 cm) or more from the blade. Use a push block when the operation is too narrow to allow for the use of a push stick. For proper use, see "BEVEL RIPPING". Either the push stick or block should be used in place of the user's hand to guide the material between the fence and blade. When using a push stick or a push block, the trailing end of the board must be square. A push stick or block against an uneven end could slip off or push the work away from the fence.

OPERATION

FEATHERBOARD

A featherboard is a device used to help control the workpiece by guiding it securely against the table or fence. Featherboards are especially useful when ripping small workpieces and for completing non-through cuts. The end is angled with a number of short kerfs to give a friction hold on the work-piece and locked in place on the table with a C-clamp. Test to ensure it can resist kickback. Place the featherboard against the uncut portion of the work-piece to avoid kickback that could cause serious personal injury.

HOW TO MAKE A FEATHERBOARD (FIG. 33)

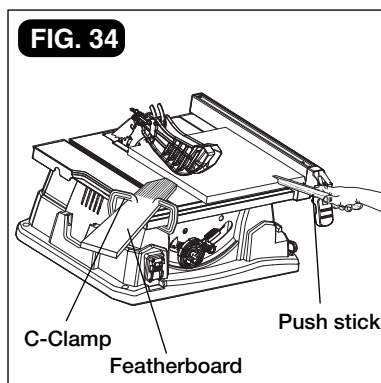


The featherboard is an excellent project for the saw.

1. Select a solid piece of lumber approximately 3/4" (19 mm) thick, 3 5/8" (9 cm) wide and 18" (45 cm) long.
2. Mark the center of the width on one end of the stock.
3. Miter one-half of the width to 30°, and miter the other half of the same end to 45° (see "MITER CUTS" for more information).

4. Mark the board from the point at 6" (15 cm), 8" (20 cm), 10" (25 cm), and 12" (30 cm). Drill a 3/8" (9.5 mm) hole at the 8" (20 cm), 10" (25 cm), and 12" (30 cm) marks.
5. Set the rip fence to allow an approximately 1/4" (6.5 mm) "finger" to be cut in the stock. Feed the stock only to the mark previously made at 6" (15 cm).
6. Turn the saw OFF, and allow the blade to completely stop rotating before removing the stock.
7. Reset the rip fence, and cut spaced rips into the workpiece to allow approximately 1/4" (6.5 mm) fingers with 1/8" (3 mm) spaces between the fingers.

HOW TO USE THE FEATHERBOARD (Fig. 34)



Unplug the saw

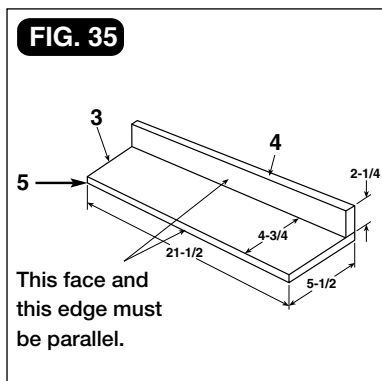
1. Completely lower the saw blade.
2. Position the rip fence to the desired adjustment for the cut to be performed, and lock the rip fence.
3. Place the workpiece against the fence and over the saw blade area.
4. Adjust the featherboard to apply resistance to the workpiece just forward of the blade.

OPERATION

5. Attach a C-clamp (available separately) to secure the featherboard to the edge of the saw table.

WARNING: Do not locate the featherboard to the rear of the workpiece. If positioned improperly, kickback can result from the featherboard pinching the workpiece and binding the blade in the saw kerf. Failure to heed this warning can result in serious personal injury.

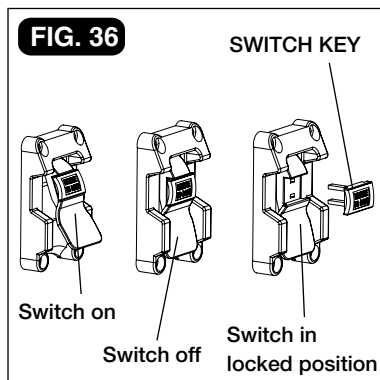
AUXILIARY FENCE (FIG. 35)



Make an auxiliary fence using pieces of 3/8" (9.5 mm) plywood (3) and 3/4" (19 mm) hardwood (4). Fasten them together using glue and wood screws. For proper use, see "BEVEL RIPPING".

NOTICE: Since the push block is used with the Auxiliary Fence, the 4-3/4" (12 cm) dimensions must be identical on both pieces.

SWITCH ASSEMBLY (FIG. 36)



This saw is equipped with a switch assembly that has a built-in locking feature. This feature is intended to prevent unauthorized and possibly hazardous use by children and others.

TO TURN YOUR SAW ON: With the switch key inserted into the switch, lift the switch to turn it ON.

TO TURN YOUR SAW OFF: Press the switch down to turn it OFF.

TO LOCK YOUR SAW: Press the switch down. Remove the switch key from the switch, and store it in a safe, secure location.

WARNING: Always remove the switch key when the tool is not in use, and keep the switch key in a safe place. In the event of a power failure, turn the switch OFF and remove the key. This action will prevent the tool from accidentally starting when the power returns.

OPERATION

WARNING: ALWAYS make sure that your workpiece is not in contact with the blade before operating the switch to start the tool. Failure to heed this warning may cause the workpiece to be kicked back toward the operator, and may result in serious personal injury.

To reduce the risk of accidental starting, always make sure the switch is in the OFF position before plugging the tool into the power source.

OVERLOAD PROTECTION

This saw is equipped with an inner overload protection to prevent the saw from damage. The saw will keep slowly running when the overload protection is engaged. Turn the switch to the OFF position and allow the motor to cool down for at least five minutes. After the motor has cooled down, turn the switch to the ON position; the saw should now start.

SAW BLADE

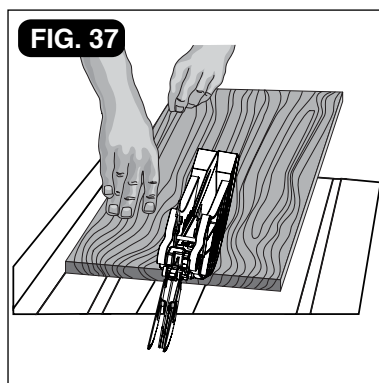
CAUTION: Use only 10" (25.4 cm) diameter blades with 5/8" (16 mm) arbor holes rated at 4,000 RPM or higher.

1. The saw blade furnished with your new saw is a 10" (25.4 cm) fine ripping blade, used for ripping (with the grain) through the material and occasional crosscuts. The center hole to fit on the arbor is 5/8" (16 mm) in diameter. This blade will produce a good quality cut for many applications.
2. Use only saw blades designed for maximum safe operating speeds of 4,000 RPM or higher.
3. Saw blades should always be kept sharp. It is recommended that you locate a reputable sharpening service to sharpen your blades when needed.

4. Never store blades stacked on top of one another. Place material such as cardboard between them to keep the blades from coming into contact with one another.


There are two basic types of cuts: ripping and crosscutting. In general, cutting with the grain is ripping, and cutting across the grain is crosscutting. However, this distinction is somewhat difficult to make with man-made materials. Therefore, cutting a piece of wood to a different width is ripping, and cutting across the short dimension is crosscutting. Neither ripping nor crosscutting can be done safely freehand! Ripping requires the use of the rip fence, and crosscutting requires the miter gauge.


RIPPING (FIG. 37)




WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn the saw off and disconnect it from the power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups, or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

OPERATION

 **WARNING:** Never touch the “free end” of the workpiece or a “free piece” that is cut off while the power is ON and/ or the saw blade is rotating. The piece may contact the blade, resulting in a thrown workpiece and possible injury.

 **WARNING:** Keep the saw blade guard, spreader, and anti-kickback pawls in place and operating properly. Keep the teeth sharp. The spreader must be in alignment with the saw blade, and the teeth must stop a kickback once it has started. Check their action before ripping by pushing the wood under the anti-kickback teeth. The teeth must prevent the wood from being pulled toward the front of the saw.


 **WARNING:** A rip fence should ALWAYS be used for ripping operations to prevent loss of control and personal injury. NEVER perform a ripping operation freehand. ALWAYS lock the fence to the rail.

When bevel ripping, and whenever possible, place the fence on the side of the blade so that the blade is tilted away from the fence and the hands. Keep your hands clear of the blade, and use a push stick to feed the workpiece if there is less than 6” (15 cm) between the fence and the blade.

NOTICE: Always use a work support when sawing a long piece of material or a panel. A sawhorse, rollers or an out-feed assembly provide adequate support for this purpose. The work support must be the same height as the saw table.

1. Lock the rip fence by pressing down on the locking lever.
2. Remove the miter gauge.
3. Raise the blade so that it is approximately 1/8” (3.2 mm) higher than the top of the workpiece.

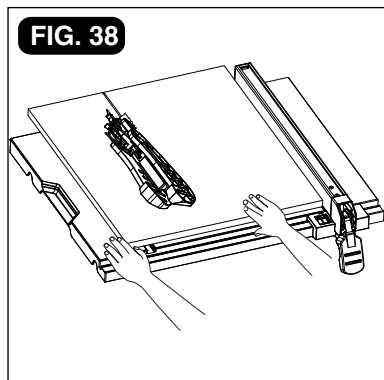
4. Hold the workpiece flat on the table and against the fence. Keep the workpiece approximately 1” (25 mm) away from the blade.

 **CAUTION:** The workpiece must have a straight edge against the fence, and must not be warped, twisted or bowed. Keep both hands away from the blade and away from the path of the blade.

5. Turn the saw on, and allow the blade to come up to speed. Both hands can be used in starting the cut. When there is approximately 12” (30 cm) left to be ripped, use only one hand, with your thumb pushing the material, your index and second fingers holding the material down, and your other fingers hooked over the fence. Always keep your thumb alongside your first two fingers and near the fence.
6. Keeping the workpiece against the table and the fence, slowly feed the workpiece all the way through the saw blade toward the rear. Continue pushing the workpiece until it is past the blade. Do not overload the motor.
7. NEVER try to pull the workpiece back with the blade turning. Turn the switch off, allow the blade to stop, raise the anti-kickback pawls on each side of the spreader, if necessary, and slide the workpiece out.

OPERATION

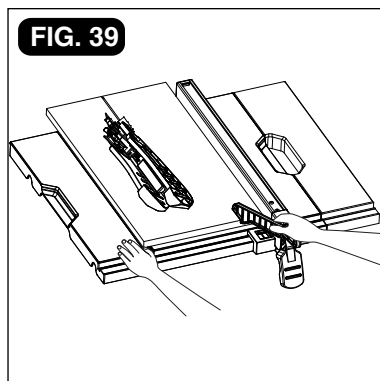
BEVEL RIPPING (FIG. 38)



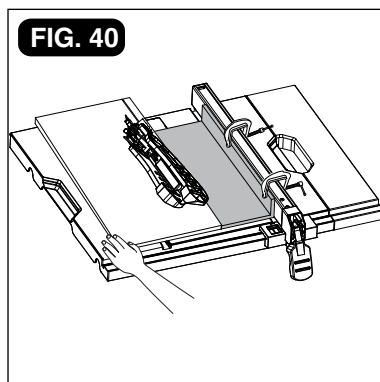
⚠ WARNING: This operation is the same as ripping, except that the bevel angle is set to an angle other than 0°. Before connecting the table saw to the power source or operating the saw, always inspect the guard and splitter for proper alignment and clearance from the saw blade. Check the alignment after each change of bevel angle.

When bevel ripping material that is 6" (15 cm) wide or narrower, secure the fence on the right side of the blade only. This will provide more space between the fence and the saw blade for use of a push stick. If the fence is mounted to the left, the saw blade guard may interfere with proper use of a push stick. When the width of rip is 6" (15 cm) or wider, use your right hand to feed the workpiece.

Use the left hand only to guide the workpiece. Do not feed the workpiece using the left hand (Fig. 38). When the width of rip is 2" (5 cm) to 6" (15 cm), use the push stick to feed the workpiece (Fig. 39).



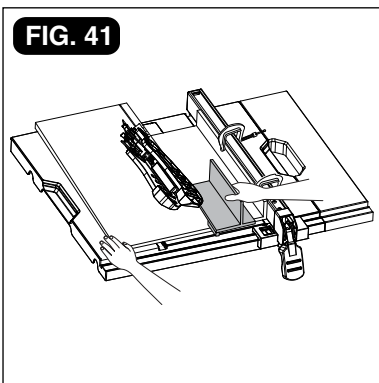
When the width of rip is narrower than 2" (5 cm), the push stick cannot be used because the guard will interfere. USE the auxiliary fence and push block. Attach an auxiliary fence (2) to the rip fence with two "C" clamps (available separately) (Fig. 40).



OPERATION

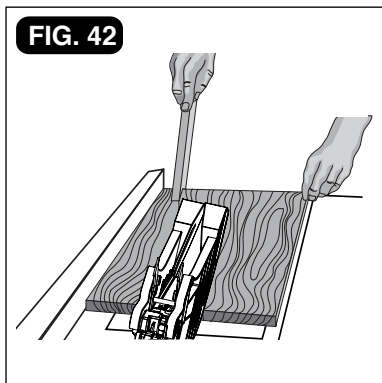
Feed the workpiece by hand until the end is approximately 1" (25 mm) from the front edge of the table. Continue to feed using the push block on top of auxiliary fence until the cut is complete (Fig. 41).

FIG. 41



AVOID RIPPING SMALL PIECES (FIG. 42)

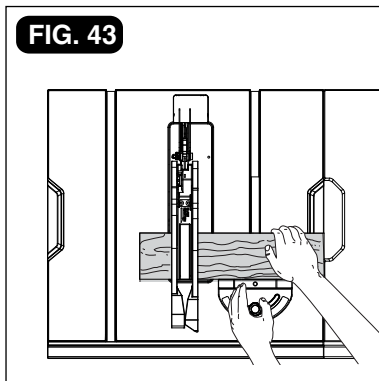
FIG. 42



It is not safe to rip small pieces. It is not safe to put your hands close to the blade. Instead, rip a larger piece in order to obtain the desired piece. When a small width is to be ripped and the hand cannot be safely put between the blade and the rip fence, use one or more push sticks. Use them to hold the workpiece against the table and fence, and to push the workpiece fully past the blade.

CROSSCUTTING (FIG. 43)

FIG. 43



WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn the saw off and disconnect it from the power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups, or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

WARNING: NEVER touch the "free end" of the workpiece or a "free piece" that is cut off, while the power is ON and/or the saw blade is rotating. The piece may contact the blade, resulting in a thrown workpiece and possible injury. To reduce the risk of injury, NEVER use the fence as a guide or a length stop when crosscutting.

WARNING: NEVER use a length stop on the free end of the workpiece when crosscutting. In short, the cut-off piece in any through-sawing (cutting completely through the workpiece) operation must never be confined. It must be allowed to move away from saw blade to prevent contact with blade, resulting in a thrown workpiece and possibly injury.

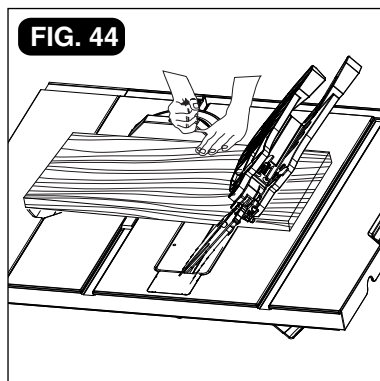
OPERATION

WARNING: Use caution when starting the cut to prevent binding of the guard against the workpiece, resulting in damage to saw and possible injury.

WARNING: When using a block as a cut-off gauge, the block must be at least 3/4" (19 mm) thick, and it is very important that the rear end of the block be positioned so that the workpiece is clear of the block before it enters the blade, to prevent contact with the blade, resulting in a thrown workpiece and possibly injury.

1. Remove the rip fence and place the miter gauge in the desired slot.
2. Adjust the blade height so that the blade is approximately 1/8" (3.2 mm) higher than the top of the workpiece.
3. Hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge, with the path of the blade in line with the desired cut location. Keep the workpiece approximately 1" (25 mm) in front of the blade. **KEEP BOTH HANDS ON THE MITER GAUGE, AWAY FROM THE BLADE AND THE PATH OF THE BLADE.**
4. Start the saw motor, and allow the blade to come up to speed.
5. While using both hands to keep the workpiece against the face of the miter gauge and holding the workpiece flat against the table, slowly push the workpiece through the blade.
6. **NEVER** try to pull the workpiece back with the blade turning.
7. Turn the switch OFF, allow the blade to stop, and carefully slide the workpiece out.

BEVEL CROSSCUTTING (FIG. 44)



WARNING: This operation is the same as crosscutting, except that the bevel angle is set to an angle other than 0°. Refer to Fig. 44 for proper hand positioning.

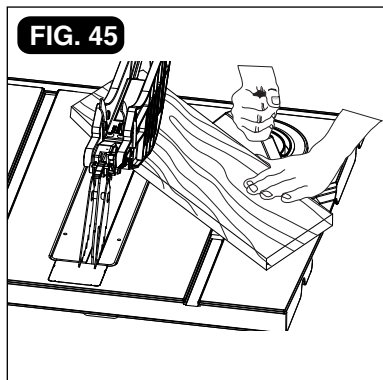
WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, turn the saw off and disconnect it from the power source before installing and removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups, or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

WARNING: Use caution when starting the cut to prevent binding of the guard against the workpiece, resulting in damage to saw and possible personal injury.

WARNING: Before connecting the table saw to the power source or operating the saw, always inspect the guard and spreader for proper operation, alignment, and clearance from the saw blade. Check the alignment after each change of bevel angle.

OPERATION

MITERING (FIG. 45)



CAUTION: Miter angles greater than 45° may force the guard into the saw blade, causing damage to the guard and personal injury. Before starting the motor, test the operation by feeding the workpiece into the guard. If the guard contacts the blade, place the workpiece under the guard, not touching the blade, before starting the motor.

Certain workpiece shapes, such as moldings, may not lift the guard properly. Feed the workpiece slowly to start the cut. If the guard contacts the blade, place the workpiece under the guard, not touching the blade, before starting the motor. This operation is the same as crosscutting, except that the miter gauge is locked at an angle other than 0°. Hold the workpiece **FIRMLY** against the miter gauge, and feed the workpiece slowly into the blade (to prevent the workpiece from moving).

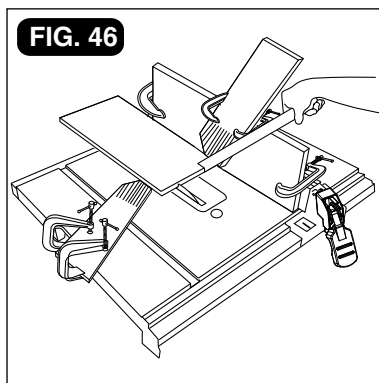
Miter gauge operation

To set your miter gauge, loosen the locking handle and move the miter gauge to the desired angle. The miter gauge has set stops and 0° and 45° left and right.

COMPOUND MITERING

This is a combination of bevel crosscutting and mitering. Follow the instructions for both bevel crosscutting and mitering.

MAKING A NON-THROUGH CUT (FIG. 46)



Non-through cuts can be made with the grain (ripping) or across the grain (crosscutting). The use of a non-through cut is essential for cutting grooves, rabbets, and dadoes. This is the only type of cut that is made without the blade guard assembly installed. Make sure that the blade guard assembly is reinstalled upon completion of this type of cut.

1. Unplug the saw.
2. Remove the blade guard, anti-kickback pawls and spreader/riving knife.
3. Unlock the bevel-locking lever.
4. Turn the bevel-adjusting hand wheel until the bevel indicator is at the desired angle. Retighten the bevel-locking lever.
5. Set the blade to the correct depth for the workpiece.
6. Plug the saw into the power source and turn it on.

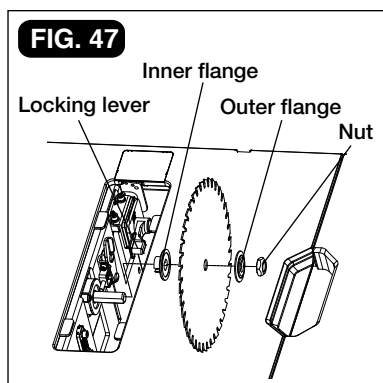
OPERATION

7. Allow the blade to reach full speed before moving the workpiece into the blade.
8. After the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the workpiece.

WARNING: Always use a push block or push sticks, and featherboards when making non-through cuts to avoid the risk of injury.

WARNING: When making a non-through cut, the cutter is covered by the workpiece during most of the cut. Be alert to the exposed cutter at the start and finish of every cut to avoid the risk of personal injury.

DADO CUTTING (FIG. 47)



The dado throat plate included is required for this procedure. Blades and dado sets must not be rated lower than the speed of this tool. This saw is designed for use with an 8" (20.32 cm) stack dado up to 3/4" (19 mm) wide. Do not use an adjustable dado with this saw.

WARNING: Unplug the saw to prevent accidental starting that could result in possible injury.

1. Unplug the saw.
2. Remove the blade guard, anti-kickback pawls, and throat plate.
3. Remove the blade nut, outer flange, and saw blade.
4. Remove the spreader/riving knife.
5. Mount the dado blade, using the appropriate blade and chippers for the desired width of cut.
6. Reinstall the outer flange and the blade nut.

NOTICE: Make sure the blade nut is fully engaged and the arbor extends past a securely tightened blade nut.

7. Place the release lever in the locked position.
8. Install the dado throat plate, rotate the blade by hand to make sure it turns freely, and then lower the blade.
9. Plug the saw into the power source and turn it on.
10. Position the workpiece flat on the table, with the edge flush against the rip fence or miter gauge.
11. Use a push block or push stick to move the wood through the cut past the blade. Never push a small piece of wood into the blade using your hand. Always use a push stick and featherboard.
12. After the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the workpiece.

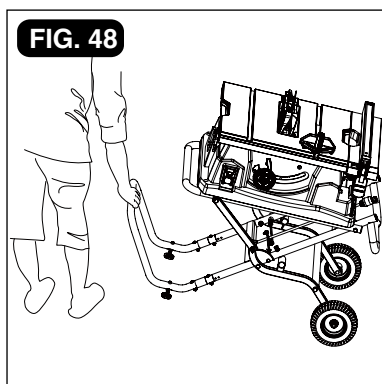
NOTICE: When cutting with a dado blade, use a dust collection system to prevent heavy dust loads from piling up under the saw and on the fan intake on the motor. Clean these areas often.

OPERATION

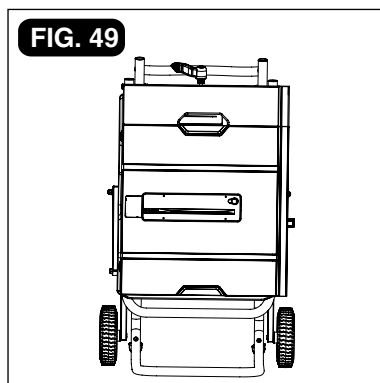
DUST COLLECTION

Your table saw is equipped with a dust extraction port. For best results, connect a vacuum to the port at the rear of the saw. If the saw is operated without a vacuum attached, some of the dust will be blown out the dust collection port. After extended use, the saw's dust collection system may become clogged.

MOVING THE TABLE SAW (FIG. 48)



STORING THE TABLE SAW ON THE FOLDED STAND (FIG. 49)



You can fold the stand when the table saw is not use. Please see "CLOSE THE STAND". Lift the stand to make the table saw with stand straight up, as shown in Fig. 49, and then store them in a free area.

⚠ WARNING: Before moving the table saw with the stand, make sure the saw is securely fastened to the stand with the bolts, nuts and washers. Please see "MOUNTING THE SAW TO THE TABLE" in this Operator's Manual. Failure to do so may result in serious personal injury.

1. Hold the handlebar (with overmold), and lift the handle end of the stand.
2. Move the stand carefully to the desired location, and put it down gently until the two adjustable foot contact the ground.

MAINTENANCE

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Avoid using solvents when cleaning plastic parts. Most plastics are susceptible to damage from various types of commercial solvents. Use clean cloths to remove dirt, dust, oil, grease, etc.

Do not allow brake fluid, gasoline, petroleum-based products, penetrating oils, etc., to come into contact with plastic parts. Chemicals can damage, weaken or destroy plastic, which may result in serious personal injury.

1. Periodically check all clamps, nuts, bolts, and screws for tightness and condition. Make sure that the throat plate is in good condition and in the proper position.
2. Check the blade guard assembly.
3. Clean blades using a gum and pitch remover.
4. To maintain the table surfaces and rails, periodically apply paste wax to them and buff them to ensure smooth functioning. To prevent work from slipping during cutting operations, DO NOT wax the working face of the miter gauge.
5. Protect the saw blade by cleaning sawdust out from under the saw table and between the blade teeth. Use a resin solvent on the blade teeth. Do not use gasoline!
6. Clean plastic parts only with a soft damp cloth. Do not use any aerosol or petroleum solvents.

LUBRICATION

1. This saw's motor bearings have been packed at the factory with proper lubrication.
2. Clean screw threads and nuts using a solvent recommended for gum and pitch removal.
3. Lubricate screw threads, nuts, and bearing points (including those on the blade guard assembly and the miter gauge).

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
1. Excess vibration.	1. Blade is out of balance. 2. Blade is damaged. 3. Saw is not mounted securely. 4. Work surface is uneven. 5. Blade is warped.	1. Replace blade. 2. Replace blade. 3. Tighten all hardware 4. Reposition on flat surface. 5. Replace blade.
2. Rip fence does not move smoothly.	1. Rip fence is not mounted correctly. 2. Rails are dirty or sticky. 3. Clamp screw is out of adjustment.	1. Remount the rip fence. 2. Clean and wax rails. 3. Adjust clamp screw.
3. Rip fence does not lock at rear.	1. Clamp screw is out of adjustment.	1. Adjust the clamp screw.
4. Saw does not make accurate 90° or 45° cuts.	1. Positive stops inside the cabinet need adjusting (Bevel cuts).	1. Adjust the positive stops.
5. Cutting binds or burns work.	1. Blade is dull. 2. Blade is heeling. 3. Work is fed too fast. 4. Rip fence is misaligned. 5. Spreader is out of alignment. 6. Wood is warped.	1. Replace or sharpen blade. 2. See the section entitled "Aligning the blade to the miter gauge groove". 3. Slow the feed rate. 4. Align the rip fence. 5. See the section entitled "Checking and aligning the spreader/riving knife and saw blade". 6. Replace the wood. Always cut with convex side to table surface.
6. Wood edges away from the rip fence when ripping.	1. Rip fence is misaligned.	1. Check and adjust the rip fence.
7. Height /bevel-adjusting hand wheel is hard to turn.	1. Gear and screw post inside the cabinet are clogged with sawdust.	1. Clean the gear and screw post.

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
8. Saw does not start.	1. Power cord is not plugged in. 2. In-house circuit fuse is blown. 3. In-house circuit breaker is tripped. 4. In-house circuit switch is damaged. 5. Inner overload protection works.	1. Plug in Power cord. 2. Replace the fuse. 3. Reset the circuit breaker. 4. Have the cord or switch replaced by a qualified service technician. 5. Refer to "OVERLOAD PROTECTION".
9. Blade makes poor cuts.	1. Blade is dull or dirty. 2. Blade is the wrong type for cut being made. 3. Blade is mounted backwards.	1. Clean, sharpen or replace the blade. 2. Replace with the proper type. 3. Remount the blade.
10. Saw does not make accurate 90° or 45° cuts.	1. Positive stops inside the cabinet need adjusting (Bevel cuts). 2. Miter gauge is misaligned (Miter cuts).	1. Adjust the positive stops. 2. Adjust the miter gauge.
11. Blade does not lower when turning the Height/ bevel-adjusting hand wheel.	1. Locking lever is not at full left position.	1. Move the locking lever to the left.

NOTES

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



15A JOBSITE TABLE SAW

WARRANTY

90-DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE:

This MASTERFORCE® brand power tool carries our 90-DAY Money Back Guarantee. If you are not completely satisfied with your MASTERFORCE® brand power tool for any reason within ninety (90) days from the date of purchase, return the tool with your original receipt to any MENARDS® retail store, and we will provide you a refund – no questions asked.

3-YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY:

This MASTERFORCE® brand power tool carries our famous No Hassle 3-Year Limited Warranty to the original purchaser. If, during normal use, this MASTERFORCE® power tool breaks or fails due to a defect in material or workmanship within three (3) years from the date of original purchase, simply bring this tool with the original sales receipt back to your nearest MENARDS® retail store. At its discretion, MASTERFORCE® agrees to have the tool or any defective part(s) repaired or replaced with the same or similar MASTERFORCE® product or part free of charge, within the stated warranty period, when returned by the original purchaser with original sales receipt. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this limited warranty does not cover any damage that has resulted from abuse or misuse of the Merchandise. This warranty: (1) excludes expendable parts including but not limited to blades, brushes, belts, bits, light bulbs, and/or batteries; (2) shall be void if this tool is used for commercial and/or rental purposes; and (3) does not cover any losses, injuries to persons/property or costs. This warranty does give you specific legal rights and you may have other rights, which vary from state to state. Be careful, tools are dangerous if improperly used or maintained. Seller's employees are not qualified to advise you on the use of this Merchandise. Any oral representation(s) made will not be binding on seller or its employees. The rights under this limited warranty are to the original purchaser of the Merchandise and may not be transferred to any subsequent owner. This limited warranty is in lieu of all warranties, expressed or implied including warranties or merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. Seller shall not be liable for any special, incidental, or consequential damages. The sole exclusive remedy against the seller will be for the replacement of any defects as provided herein, as long as the seller is willing or able to replace this product or is willing to refund the purchase price as provided above. For insurance purposes, seller is not allowed to demonstrate any of these power tools for you.

For questions / comments, technical assistance or repair parts – Please Call Toll Free at: 1-866-917-4374. (M-F 8am – 6pm)

**SAVE YOUR RECEIPTS
THIS WARRANTY IS VOID WITHOUT THEM**

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